

Poetry.

RELIGION.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They melt in Time's destroying tide,
And cold are while they stay!
But joys that from Religion flow,
Like stars that aid the night,
Amidst the darkest gloom of woe,
Smile forth with sweetest light.
Religion's ray no clouds obscure,
But, for the Christian's soul,
It sends its radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round it roll;
Its heart may break with sorrow's stroke,
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
Religion fights it still!

Miscellaneous.

THE DEAD SEA.

A singular terror has prevailed in the East from time immemorial in regard to the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites.—The scene of Divine vengeance in the olden time, it remains a monument of the truth of sacred history. It is about 55 miles long, and 20 wide. Nothing of dreariness can be conceived, which is not realized in the scenery which surrounds it. Its neighborhood is unaccompanied by vegetation, and is unsuited to the existence of animals or of the human race. The water is bitter and nauseous, containing substances marked by these peculiarities, to the extent of one fourth of its weight. Now and then a struggling and scared bird flies over its waters. Asphaltum floats on its surface, and an inflammable bitumen is found on its shores. Yet once its bed was the beautiful and fertile valley of Siddim; it was termed the "garden of the Lord," and contained no less than five cities, if we may believe the record of Moses, verified by the writings of Strabo, and Stephen of Byzantium. With the exception of Zoar, all were destroyed, and their places became desolate.

In the spirit of inquiry, modern Christianity has endeavored to ascertain how far the truth of these ancient records could be verified in our days. The latest attempts have been those of a young Irishman, (whose adventures have been described by Harriet Martineau), and of Lieut. Molyneux of the British navy.—The former suffered dreadfully in his excursion, and soon after died at Jerusalem from illness brought on by fatigue and exposure. His papers, if he had any, were lost to the world. We have recently seen a brief account of Lieut. Molyneux's expedition, and as it appears to have been unnoticed by our contemporaries, we will give a brief outline of its design and results. It will be just now more than usually interesting, in consequence of a similar enterprise in progress, under the direction of Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Navy.

On the 20th of August last, says a report which we notice in a late English Literary Journal, Lieut. Molyneux landed from the Sparta at Acre, and with three volunteers, an interpreter, some camels and their attendants, and the ship's dingy, he proceeded on his journey. The travelling was on the whole difficult, and Tiberias, on the lake of that name about eighteen miles in length, was reached the next morning. The party embarked, crossed it, and made the descent of the river Jordan, which was accomplished with much difficulty, the waters being shallow, the stream tortuous and muddy, and much interrupted by waterfalls and weirs of stone, where immense quantities of fish are taken.—To these difficulties impeding the navigation, and often compelling the seamen to transport their boat over the carrying places, was added the strenuous opposition of the native Sheiks. Large sums were demanded of Lieut. Molyneux for permission to pass; frequent quarrels occurred, and it was only by occasional threats on his part, and the appearance of a resort to arms, that he forced his way along.

On the 3d of September he reached the Dead Sea. As he entered its waters and made sail on the dingy, the breeze freshened and large patches of foam were passed. The sea rose, and with it came an unearthly roar of the waves, like that of fearful breakers just ahead. At two o'clock, P. M., says the log, in the belief that the boat was nearing the Southern extremity of the sea, it was hauled to the wind, and the Lieutenant stood for the Western coast, which was crowned with "exceeding high mountains," with faces almost perpendicular. Having arrived at what was apparently the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fathoms, and the armature of the lead brought up some pieces of rock salt. The water itself was of a dirty, sandy color, rapidly destroying metals, and producing an unpleasant greasy feeling to the touch, with an extremely disagreeable smell. "Every one and every thing in the boat was covered with a nasty shining substance, iron was corroded and covered as if with coal tar." No living thing was found in the water. A long line of bubbling foam extended the whole length of the sea, over which at night a white line of cloud was visible.

Having reached the termination of the lake, to which there is no outlet, although it receives five streams, the dingy was mounted on the back of two camels, and the party proceeded to Jerusalem. This was the first time the boat of a man-of-war ever entered the Holy City. Lieut. Molyneux returned to the coast of Jaffa, and joined his vessel. But he almost immediately took sick and died. We have no account of the fortune which attended his comrades. This death, like that of his predecessor, has excited a degree of awe in the minds of travellers. We trust that our countryman, Lieut. Lynch, may be spared such an untimely fate as seems to have been the conclusion of similar expeditions.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

A young Englishwoman was sent to France to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, she and some of her young companions were taking a walk in some part of the town where there were sentinels placed, perhaps on the walls, and you know when a soldier is on guard he must not leave his post until he is relieved, that is, till another soldier comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as the young ladies passed him, besought them to have the charity to bring him a little water, adding that he was very ill, and that it would be as much as his life was worth to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked on, much offended at the man for presuming to speak to them, all but the young Englishwoman, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some water, and brought it to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her name and place of abode; and this she did. When she rejoined her companions, some blamed and others ridiculed her attention to a common soldier; but they soon had reason to lament that they had not been equally compassionate, for the grateful soldier contrived on the night of the massacre, to save this young Englishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the house she dwelt in were killed.

Immensity of the Earth.—About two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with a sheet of water, constituting the sea, the average depth of which is estimated at about two miles. This referred to our usual standards of comparison impresses us at once with an idea of the great amount of water investing the globe; and, accordingly, imaginative writers continually refer to the ocean as an image of immensity. But, referred to the mass of the earth, which is its own proper standard of comparison, it presents a very different aspect. The distance from the centre to the surface of the earth is nearly four thousand miles. The depth of the ocean does not, therefore, exceed one thousandth part of this extent, and astronomers have justly stated, that were we to place a representation of the ocean on an ordinary artificial globe, it would scarcely exceed in thickness the film of varnish already placed there by the manufacturer.

PRESS ON.

That is right, press on—keep pressing till you have accomplished your object. Do barriers rise in your path? Press on and surmount them or throw them aside. Has poverty looked you in the face? Press on and you will accumulate more than you have lost. No matter what your pursuit is—or what the object you wish to attain—press on, and you will secure it. We have yet to see the man of moral courage who failed in his attempts. Pressing on made a Washington and a Franklin—it has made thousands of names immortal, and it will do as much for millions yet unborn.—Press on, young man, press on.—*Portland Empire.*

Early Rising.—The famous philosopher, the really great Czar Peter, of Russia, always rose two hours before day, and when he saw the morning break, would express his wonder that any man should be so stupid as not to rise every morning to behold one of the most glorious sights in the universe. "Men take delight," said he, "in gazing on a picture, the trifling work of a mortal, and at the same time neglect one painted by the Deity himself. For my part," added he, "I am for making my life as long as I can, and therefore sleep as little as possible."

Sorrow for the Erring.—The little I have seen of the world, says Longfellow, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has pined and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through: the brief pulsations of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatened voices within: health gone: I would leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands he came.

Have Insects a Language?—There seem to be reasonable grounds to infer that insects communicate their ideas and wishes to each other. Dr. Franklin relates the following, from his own observation:

He found some ants feasting on some molasses in his closet. He took them out and suspended the pot by a string from the ceiling. One ant remained, and after eating its fill, found its way up the string, on to the ceiling, and thence along the wall to its nest. In less than half an hour, a great company of ants sallied out of their hole, to the ceiling, and crept down the string to the pot.—This was done by others, till the molasses was all consumed; one body passing up the string from the sweet, while another passed down it. The Dr. inferred that the first ant had communicated to its comrades the new position of their delicacy, and directed them to the only accessible road to it.

Chancellor Kent.—A contemporary tells the following anecdote of this truly noble man, who has recently gone the way of all the living. Whether true or not, it is at any rate quite characteristic: He was exceedingly fond of martial music; and bearing the drums of a recruiting party, who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beating a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burden of the tune, when the man of war accosted him—"You are fond of such music, then, my fine fellow." "Very," was the reply. "Well, then," said Sergeant Kite, "why not join us? Good quarters, good pay, large bounty; besides, our captain is a glorious fellow—Why don't you now? You can't do better." "Well," said the Chancellor, "I have one pretty strong objection." "What is it?" asked the Sergeant. "I happen to have, just now, a better trade." "What trade?" asked the inquisitor. "I am Chancellor of the State of New York." "Whew!" interjected the Sergeant.—"Strike up! quick step: forward march!" Off tramped the military man, without looking behind him, leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure.

SINGULAR PASSION OF A DOG.

A Scotch paper, the Glasgow Chronicle, says:—"A few days ago, in the shire of Edinburgh, a splendid Newfoundland dog might have been seen every day visiting every pond or brook in the neighborhood of his master's residence.

It had been instrumental more than once in saving persons from a grievous death in the water. He was respected for his magnanimity, and caressed for his amiable qualities, till strange as it may be considered, this flattery turned his head. Saving of life from drowning became a passion. He took it as humanity takes to dram drinking. Not having sufficient scope for the exercise of his diseased benevolence in the district, he took a very questionable method of supplying the deficiency. Whenever he found a child on the brink of the water, he patiently waited for the opportunity, and placing his fore paws suddenly on its person, plunged it in before it was aware. Now all this was done for merely the purpose of fetching it out again.

He appeared to find immense pleasure in this nonsensical work. At last the outcry became so great by parents alarmed for their children, although no life was ever lost by the indulgence of such a singular taste, that the poor dog was reluctantly destroyed."

A POLITE OLD MAN.

A most amusing incident occurred in the New York Police Court, at the Tombs, last Friday. An old Dutchman named Weber, applied to the presiding magistrate for a permit to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. As the old man came up to the bench, he shook hands with everybody, right and left, and then put a dirty piece of paper into the hands of the magistrate, who, on opening it, found to his horror and dismay, that it was a certificate from the Almshouse, setting forth that the applicant was afflicted with a highly contagious disease, known as the *seeca year's itch*. Of course the certificate was dropped like a hot potato.

A general scratching ensued, and it is reported that, under the influence of an imaginary itch, the persons who shook hands with the old Dutchman, are still engaged in currying themselves.

Some one says with much force that gaming is a magical stream, if you but wade far enough into it to wet the soles of your feet, there is an influence in the water which draws you irresistibly in deeper and deeper, till you are sucked in the roaring vortex and perish.

For men to resolve to be of no religion till all are agreed in one, is just as wise and rational as if they should determine not to go to dinner till all the clocks in town strike twelve together.

Father and Son.—It is one of the oddities of these odd times, that Martin Van Buren and his son John, were both candidates before the caucus at the Union Convention. The father received 80 votes, the son 5.

GEN. TAYLOR HEARING OF HIS NOMINATION.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 15.

By a happy and extraordinary coincidence, the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination was brought down the river from Memphis by the steamboat Gen. Taylor, Capt. Morehead, (which, by-the-by, the reader will remember, was the name of the President of the Convention.) As the boat approached the General's plantation, near Rodney, she rounded to, and the passengers commenced hulloing very loudly for the old hero.

After a while, the General emerged from a log cabin, and came down to the landing, where he was met by Captain Morehead, who handed him the letter announcing his nomination. He read it without the slightest appearance of emotion,—after which, he quietly folded it up, put it into the pocket of that famous old brown coat, and turning to the captain, remarked—"It's a very fine day, captain—a very fine day, indeed."—"Yes, very fine," responded the captain. "Did you have a pleasant trip down?" "Quite so," was the captain's response. "Good morning, captain, good morning, gentlemen." And the imperturbable old gentleman waddled off, bowing as he went, to the passengers and crew, who made the welkin ring with their loud hurrahs for Old Zach.

Gen. Cass's philanthropy is as comprehensive as the over-arching sky.—*Stanton Democrat.*

And his prospects are as blue, says the Louisville Journal.

Great Longevity.—Mr. Barney Welty, the "boy of the family," as he is sometimes called, seventy-five years of age, was in Baltimore last week, on a visit from Frederick county, Md. He has at home six brothers and sisters, who are aged respectively 100, 88, 86, 84, 79, and 77 years. The ages of the seven average over 84 years—there are four brothers and three sisters. The "boy" has been for fifty-five years a drover of stock to this market. The mother of the family died at the advanced age of 105 years. They were all born and reside in the same neighborhood in Frederick county. We doubt whether a similar instance of remarkable longevity can be found any where in the country.

A novel spectacle for a slave State occurred in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, a short time since, which consisted of a Temperance Procession, gotten up by the "colored community" in that place. All the negroes that could obtain permission, for forty miles around, were in attendance. The procession was composed of male and female, and was decked off with appropriate regalia, and under the supervision of Marshals and Assistant Marshals, mounted on horseback. Accompanied with music, it paraded the streets, after which as many as four speeches were delivered; at the conclusion of which a repast was served up.

Abandoned the Trade.—Mr. H. H. Slater, the millionaire of Baltimore, has abandoned the slave trade. The last large lot he sold consisted of the fugitives who were recaptured on board the Pearl. It is said that this result has been brought about by the zealous preaching of the Rev. Mr. Slicer, (Chaplain of the U. S. Senate,) whose church Mr. Slater attends.

Female Physician in our Almshouse. Perhaps it is not generally known that a young woman is one of the resident assistant physicians at the Philadelphia Almshouse! She visits the several wards, prescribes, &c., just as her male associates do. She is the same lady whom the press have alluded to, as a medical student in Geneva College, N. Y. It is her intention, we learn, to visit Europe, as soon as she obtains her diploma, and then to return to this country and found a medical college for female physicians! The male M. D.'s will have to look out. Female M. D.'s if pretty, will get all the business!—*Times.*

Valuable Emigrants.—It is said that a number of old Amsterdam merchants are making preparations to emigrate to this country. They belong to that class whose fortunes were made in the East India trade, and who have had money stored away in their cellars for 25 or 30 years.

New York for Taylor.—The Journal of Commerce, (independent,) in announcing the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, by the Barnburners, says: "This divides the Democratic party in New York at the Presidential election next November, and gives its thirty-six electoral votes to Taylor and Fillmore by a plurality of at least 100,000 votes."

Large Circulation.—The American Messenger, a religious monthly newspaper in New York, has attained a circulation of 125,000 copies, increasing about 20,000 annually. It is also stated that there has been a very great increase in the circulation of religious newspapers generally within the past few years.

Why is a good wife like Satan? Because while the husbandman sleeps she sows tares.

WOMAN—THE MOST SENSITIVE AND MOST ARDENT IN HER FRIENDSHIP.

BY O. WHEELLOCK.

In all the exciting scenes of life, woman is the most sensitive. If they be joyous, she is the first to smile; if they be sorrowful, she is the first to weep.—When a company have assembled, when all is unbroken silence, and the men seem not to know what to say, nor how to relieve the embarrassment, enliven the scene, and set all other tongues in motion. Whatever may be the ceremony, she is the first to enter into the spirit of the occasion. In the moment of danger, she is the most conscious, yet the most self-possessed, while she most skillfully parries the impending blow. In love, she is the most ardent, yet the most modest.

Amid the domestic trials of her household, her's are the first and the deepest pangs; yet is she the most patient under them. In the afflictions of others, her warmer heart is the first to sympathize, while her kinder hand is first extended to bless, to solace, and to save.—However evil association may sometimes pervert her nature, these traits are her instinctive, primal virtues, which, while they elicit the profound respect of Man, claim for her his sympathy and prompt assistance, under all the trying circumstances of life, whether he happen to be a brother, a neighbor, or a stranger.

It is gratifying to know that the Americans are noted for their civility to the ladies, above the people of all other nations; yet more of kindness would be in still better taste, and more just as well as more natural.

Woman is the first to befriend us, and the last to desert us. Like Mary, "she is last at the cross and first at the grave." The greater a man's misfortunes, the deeper his disgrace, the more he is forsaken by the world, the closer she clings to him, even more eager to share his sorrows than his joys. Though his path lead through flowery plains of pleasure, or the shadowy vale of sorrow, yet to the very brink of the grave she found close by his side, and though barren and dreary be their journey of life, she gathers as she goes a few isolated flowers that grow by the way, with which she tries to comfort him, and though her heart be breaking, cheers him with her smiles.

When man's path in life is beset with troubles on every hand—when his spirit is borne down to the earth—when none else will heed his cries, and he is about to faint by the way—when life is a burden, and relief can no where be found but in death—then woman flies to his rescue, and with that sweetest balm for a wounded spirit—with her words of consolation, she revives the courage that is about to falter, soothes the heart that is ready to break, and, as a blessed conveyer, by her smile and song, leads him gently and safely through all the bleak deserts of life.

When man looks back upon the troubled sea of life—when he beholds his mountain surges about to overwhelm him—and when, as he starts forward, he sees the Jordan of Death lying before him—when he is about to sink down in despair and die, woman comes as his deliverer, and by her tears and prayers opens a way for his escape!

As the lily is borne down beneath the waters by the rapid current, and yet rises again to adorn the surface of the stream—as the rose is crushed to the earth, and yet rises again with an elastic spring, to gladden with its beauty the eye of him who had humbled it—so woman, like the lily, is submerged beneath the waves of the troubled waters of life, yet her buoyant spirit rises again above them—so woman, like the rose, is crushed beneath the iron heel of the tyrant, man, (made a tyrant by the intoxicating draught,) yet she rises again in the intervals of his orgies, to resume the duties of her household, as if nothing had happened—to feed and clothe the man who had rubbed both her and her helpless offspring of their own food and raiment—daily to forgive his daily crimes, and to kiss the lips that cursed her, and press the hand that smote her!

Though she rise at early dawn, and toil on till her midnight lamp goes out, only for want of means to replenish it, slowly to earn what he so quickly spends for that which rewards her industry—not, as she hoped, with the comforts of life, but with his worst miseries. Though with a broken heart, and weeping eyes, and feeble hands, she earns money to buy bread, which he expends for that which draws down violence upon her own head, and though under the influence of the "liquid poison," he daily abuses her, yet, in the forgiving spirit of her Saviour on the cross, she exclaims, "He knows not what he does! he is not himself." While she patiently drinks the cup of misery he presents to her to his very dreg, and though he robs her of every thing dear to life, she cannot, or will not, believe him her enemy! If, by dissipation, he reduce her to poverty and abject want—while her children are crying for bread, she forbears to partake of the scanty repast, though she starve herself, till she has appeased the hunger of her famishing family.

If a visitor chances to enter her fam-

ily in the midst of her severest trials, she implores him not to make known the tribulations of her house, that it may appear unto the world as an abode of happiness. However heart-rending her troubles, she patiently bears them, while her noble spirit forbears to call for the assistance of others.

She not only binds up the wounds of her own household, but wanders forth into the world to seek out other objects of charity. She foregoes her own comfort to promote the comfort of others, and perils her own life to rescue others—as did the Mexican woman, recently shot dead on the battle-field in Mexico, as she carried water between the contending armies, with which she moistened the parched lips of the wounded and the dying, not only of the Mexicans, but of the Americans also. Thus did the mercy of woman cope with the cruelty of man, by striving to soothe the wounds of both parties, while fresher wounds were yet being inflicted by both! Woman-like, with the impartial sympathy of true benevolence—God-like, in the noble and divine spirit of her Saviour, she stayed not her hand in her work of mercy, till she had blessed both friends and enemies, and offered up her life in the cause of suffering humanity!

Where woman is, there is home—where she is not, there is no home.—Hard is the fate of that man who hath not the sweet counsels of woman to ease his various trials, and soften the asperities of life; nor her cheering smiles as a mental sunshine, to chase away the clouds of despondency that rest upon his soul. And how hard is the death of that man who hath not woman by his side, in the character of a sister, wife or mother, as a visible guardian angel, to smooth his dying pillow—to wipe the death-damp from his brow—to clasp his pale hand—to bedew with her tears his burning cheek—to kiss his quivering lips, and to whisper an affectionate adieu to his sinking spirit, as it recedes from the world, into the dark, unfathomable and unknown abyss of death.

GEN. TAYLOR A MAN OF PEACE.

Zachary Taylor, soldier as he is by profession, is a man of peace in principle. The editor of the Albany Journal says: While at Philadelphia, a gentleman with whom Gen. Taylor is in familiar correspondence, permitted us to copy the following extract of a letter, which he had received from the General. The letter was dated Baton Rouge, March 4, 1848, one year from which day, if his life be spared, he will take his oath of office as President of the United States:

"To your concluding inquiry, I need hardly reply that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions. On this important topic I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American People. Indeed I think I may say that no man can feel a more complete faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged on us the propriety of always standing on our 'own soil.'"

A Governor Used Up.—The Charleston (Va.) Free Press contains an interesting account of a discussion which took place on Monday last, between Ex-Governor M'Nutt, of Mississippi, and Col. Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson county, Va. The Locofocos of the county had assembled to ratify the Baltimore nominations, and the Ex-Governor, being on a visit there, had signified his willingness to speak, provided a Whig could be found to enter into a discussion. He was informed that he could be "accommodated," and that Col. Hunter would meet him on the stand. The discussion accordingly took place, and resulted in the triumphant defence of the Whig cause and principles.

Emigrants.—Within the past few days upwards of twelve hundred emigrants from England, Ireland, Bohemia, and other parts of the Old World, have arrived on New Orleans boats. They seem to be persons of considerable means, and they immediately on their arrival scattered out into different parts of the country, in order to cultivate and beautify certain portions of this great Mississippi valley.—*St. Louis Union.*

A Well Deserved Honor.—At the late commencement of Jefferson College, which took place on Wednesday, the 14th ult., the Honorary Degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Thos. M. McKennan, an honor richly deserved, and which will be worn with becoming modesty.

American Tract Society.—During the month of May this society has granted 1,663,000 pages for gratuitous distribution, commissioned 87 additional colporteurs, and remitted \$800 to aid the Paris Tract Society.

It is said to be very foolish for two young ladies to hate each other on account of a gentleman who don't care a fig for either of them.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

DRAWN BY MR. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. John C. Crittenden addressed a great meeting at Pittsburg, on his way home to Kentucky, having resigned his seat in the Senate to canvass that State for Governor. The following are some of the remarks made by him:

General Taylor is a Whig.
This, Mr. Crittenden said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

General Taylor is an honest man.

On the uprightness of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that peculation, meanness, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Taylor, who had been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor five minutes, who would dare to make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

Gen. Taylor is a man of great abilities.
His whole military life gave evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor, and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity and great ability.

Gen. Taylor is a man of learning.
Not mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history, and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is acquainted with Plutarch, said the speaker, a Plutarch hero himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson, you all know, and love General Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was it relied upon. Gen. Gibson had told him, he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he, Gibson, retired, and during that time, they had sat together on fourteen Court-Martials, many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

Gen. Taylor's humanity and simplicity of character.

Gen. Taylor is a plain, unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppishness, no airs about him. He possesses the utmost simplicity of character. When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared—ate the same food—slept under his tent and underwent similar fatigue—for fifteen months in Mexico never sleeping in a house one night. His humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. They could approach him at all times. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers' blood was shed by him, during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the erring and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous, feeling—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has gone far into its sere and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

Gen. Taylor proscribes no man for opinion's sake.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription. He loves the free independent utterance of opinion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together—shoulder to shoulder—has seen them fight, bleed and die together; and God forbid he should proscribe any man, on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

Gen. Taylor's position.

Some object, said the speaker, to Gen. Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slave-holder. Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union that you have as Pennsylvanians? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from our most northern line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all yours. There is, no country, there

never was a country like this. Rome, in her mightiest days, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so great, so grand, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not let ourselves be divided by sectional animosities. Our language—our destiny is the same—we are one consolidated people, and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we, then, divide in feelings? No! no! No matter where our man is from, if he is an American, Gen. Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an American! Where has he lived? In his tent for 40 years. His home for forty years has been under the American flag—the flag of his whole country. He is a national man—he has lived everywhere, wherever the flag waves! He is not a southern man—he is an American! He proscribes no one either of the North or South; and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home? He condemns no man for the institutions of his State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—a true American in heart.

Gen. Taylor's habits.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary.

Gen. Taylor's inflexibility of character.

Finally, said the speaker, he is a man you cannot buy—a man you cannot sell—a man you cannot scare—and a man who never surrenders!

WHO IS A BETTER WHIG?

Nothing is more ludicrous than the affected doubts of our good friends, the locofocos, as to Gen. Taylor being a genuine Whig. We quote a passage on this subject from the speech of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, at the Hartford Ratification Meeting, as reported in the Daily Courant of that city.

Questions were raised as to Taylor's Whiggery. Supposing he is not wholly unexceptionable, what better could they do? He says he is a Whig, and what better evidence did they want? Did he ever tell a lie? Did Cass ever say that? But he said he was not an ultra Whig. The truth was, he only meant to say he was not a proscriptionist. He had lived apart from political contests, he had no party resentments, no political sears, and would not proscribe worthy men on party grounds.

But the intriguing tools of party, the instruments of corruption in high places, every mother's son of them would be swept away from public station. He has declared himself a Clay Whig.

What is better than that? He had himself seen a private letter written to Mr. Clay on the 30th of April, ten days after the Allison letter, in which he declared that though his position was such that he could not consistently withdraw, yet his first choice for the Presidency was Henry Clay, his second Crittenden, the third, John M. Clayton. Did that look like locofocoism?

What better test could we have of a man's party principles than the fact of his selecting always as his favorite candidates for the Presidency, and sticking to them through thick and thin, the most prominent and decided party leaders. From first to last, General Taylor has avowed as his choice for the Presidency, Clay, Crittenden, Clayton and McLean. These names, as our own files show, he mentioned in the first political letter which he wrote; and mentions them over again in the last. There is some meaning in this surely; and, by the way, what does it mean, and how happens it, if his politics be doubtful, that Gen. Taylor has never put down any distinguished Locofoco among his preferences? No one ever heard of his doing that: the burden of his song has always been, Clay, Crittenden, Clayton, McLean, "or some other good Whig."

Gen. Leslie Combs, and his Good Example.

Gen. Combs is the personal friend of Henry Clay—but he is now doing all he can to secure the election of Gen. Taylor. Having spoken in Newark on Monday evening, in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, and Gov. Jones got to speak in Connecticut. General Combs, in the course of his speech at Newark, speaking of Gen. Taylor, said: "Fellow-citizens, if you knew this old man as I know him, you would wonder how any other man could fail to love or honor him. He reminds me more of Cincinnati, whom Rome called from the field to save her, than any other man of ancient story. He is my beau ideal of a soldier."

The Difference.—Gen. Taylor says he will not oppose the legislation of Congress, unless such legislation is in violation of the Constitution. Cass is pledged to veto any bill that Congress may pass, the object of which is to secure free labor on free soil. Though Taylor is a slave-holder, between him and Cass, the free territory Democracy cannot prefer the latter.

The "Globe"—a Barnburner locofoco paper, draws the above comparison—and we commend it to the attention of dissatisfied Anti-Slavery Whigs, whose action is playing into Cass's hands.

Spring Sales.—Somebody having invented a sort of spring soles for boots and shoes, which are described as being neat and very convenient, giving an ease and elasticity to the boot or shoe which affords a great relief in walking, the Lowell Courier makes this pithy comment: "All the fence men, and half the Democrats, intend to be shot with them, to facilitate their jump when they come over for Taylor."

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Now that the ratification of the treaty of Mexico has been exchanged, we may recur to the features of the instrument, and the mutual obligations entered into by the two Governments. The following is a brief synopsis of the articles.

Art. 1.—Peace and universal friendship.

Art. 2.—Convention between United States Commander and Mexican Commissioner for suspension of hostilities.

Art. 3.—On the ratification of the treaty, immediate evacuation by the troops to take place; also immediate delivery of custom-houses to Mexican authorities, also all duties accumulating after the ratification, less cost of collection, to be paid over to Mexico; evacuation of Capital to be completed in one month.

Art. 4.—Ports and arms to be restored; final evacuation of territory to be completed in three months; if troops are not embarked before sickly season, they shall be hospitably entertained; prisoners of war to be exchanged; the United States to cause restoration of American citizens captured by Indians in the United States territories.

Art. 5.—The boundary line to begin three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and run up the center of that river to the southern boundary of New Mexico, thence along that boundary to its western termination, thence northward along the western boundary to the river Gila, thence down that river to the Colorado, thence following the boundary line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean. The two governments to appoint a joint commission to run the line.

Art. 6.—United States vessels to navigate freely the Gulf of California, and the right of running canal or railroad on either bank of the Gila.

Art. 7.—The navigation of the Gila and Rio Grande to be common, without taxes to vessels of both countries.

Art. 8.—Mexicans in the territories ceded to the United States may stay or go with their property, as they please.

Art. 9.—Inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the Union on equal footing with all other citizens, as soon as practicable.

Art. 10.—U. States to protect Mexican frontiers from savages; citizens of United States not to buy from Indians property stolen from Mexicans, and captured Mexicans brought into U. States territory, shall be restored by latter government.

Art. 11.—U. States to pay \$15,000,000 to Mexico, viz: on the ratification of the treaty, \$3,000,000 in specie in the city of Mexico, and \$3,000,000 annually for four years, in specie, in the city of Mexico, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to commence with date of ratification.

Art. 12.—U. States to assume and pay claims of U. States citizens against Mexico, due under convention of 1834.

Art. 13.—Mexico discharged from all further claims.

Art. 14.—The U. States exonerates Mexico from old claims, and agrees to pay to the extent of \$3,250,000, commissioners to be appointed to examine the claims.

Art. 15.—Each party may fortify any point in its territory.

Art. 16.—Revises for eight years the commercial treaty of 1831.

Art. 17.—Supplies for U. States troops before evacuation exempt from duty.

Art. 18 provides, 1st—Goods imported while custom-houses are in charge of U. States shall not be confiscated nor further taxed; 2d—same exemption for goods imported for 60 days after ratification; 3d—all merchandise mentioned shall be exempt from all species of tax; 4th—all goods in the interior that have been imported shall be exempt from all taxes; 5th—but if the goods are carried to a place not occupied by U. States troops, to pay duties under Mexican tariff; 6th—all goods may be re-shipped without tax.

Art. 19.—All goods arriving at Mexican ports within 60 days after the restoration of the custom houses, shall pay duties as under the United States regulations.

Art. 20.—In case of difficulty arising between the two republics, will try to settle it by negotiation.

Art. 21.—Supplies the manner of conducting any future war between the two countries.

Art. 22.—Ratification to be exchanged within 3 months.

Things in the City of Mexico.—After the ratification of the Treaty, the intercourse between the Mexican and American officers became general and very cordial. They frequently dined together; but it is stated that uncontrollable egotism exhibited on all occasions by the Mexican officers, was disgustingly displayed after the wine began to circulate. Nearly every Mexican officer wore a decoration for some deed of valor performed at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey, Buena Vista, or at some of the other battles, which they recounted with great particularity and self-gratification.

Deserters in Mexico.—An intelligent writer in Mexico, states that the whole number of deserters from the American army now in Mexico, cannot be less than one thousand; and that it was owing to two hundred of them, which the acting President, Pena, kept about him, that he was enabled to retain his post, and it may be added, that there was a Congress to ratify the Treaty. The Government takes the precaution of scattering them about, in detachments of one or two hundred, from the apprehension that should they all unite, they might seize the country!

MEXICAN GALLANTRY.

The following extraordinary statement is made by the correspondent—"Chaparral"—of the N. O. Crescent. It is from the city of Mexico. A letter in the Delta mentions substantially the same facts. It shows what a bitter spirit the ratification of peace leaves in the hearts of some of the Mexicans.

"Riley and all the San Patricio prisoners were released yesterday. They will be great lions amongst the Mexicans after we leave. It is strange, the sympathy that has been extended to these men. The first families of the city have visited, caressed and provided for them in their confinement, whilst the suffering condition of the wounded of their own country has been scarcely noticed. Riley will certainly be a General of Division, with the title of appendix, *ben mérito de la Patria*, &c."

The lower order of the Mexicans, instigated by some of the better informed, have already begun their persecution towards those who have been friendly or sojourners to the Americans. At Cuernavaca they sacked their houses, and at San Angel, the day Gen. Patterson's division left, they committed great excesses. It is reported that they not only destroyed the furniture of those of the soft or sex, who received the visits of *los Tanquitos*, but took a number of them to the very trees where Riley and his companions were whipped and branded, and there cut their hair short from the head, and with a hot iron burned the letters 'U. S.' upon their cheeks. When this news was received in the city, the women who had visited the balls and danced with our people, were in a great way. They ran off to their houses, eschewed all Yankee company, and knowing that they had been marked for future punishment, commenced making preparations for departure. Those who had not a particular friend among the Americans, were running around the different wagon yards, and begging the teamsters to take them to Jalapa, Vera Cruz, or to some other such place on the road that they might live for a while in safety, and I verily believe they will average two to each wagon that is now on the road. Whilst one cannot but feel sorry for them in their unfortunate position, he cannot but be amused at the earnestness with which they appeal to those who, but a few hours since, were enemies to their country, to take them from their homes. There is, perhaps, no men on earth who are so jealous of their country by foreigners, as these Mexicans, and to so great an extent does their hatred go, to those who return even common civilities, that their conduct is at times beneath the brute creation. Knowing what I do of the men, I am not surprised at the great disposition evinced by a certain class of females to travel."

Scenes at Jalapa.—A private letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated May 30th, states that "Lieut. Hall, who was under confinement in that place, for drunkenness, attacked the sentinel with his sword, passed him and started off upon the run. The sentinel instantly fired at Hall, and the ball passed entirely through his body. Several persons, upon hearing the report of the gun, rushed into the street, and found him lying upon the sidewalk in a dying state."

"Capt. G. Golden, while on his way from Perote, thirty-five miles from this, stopped at the house of a Mexican in Miguel, for the purpose of getting water. He sat down and fell asleep. While asleep he was stabbed, and afterwards cut in several places. His body passed here last night, his face all cut up. At once, on the receipt of the news of the murder, a party of volunteers started for Miguel. They have, we learn this morning, killed six Mexicans, and taken several prisoners, and have not yet done killing, stabbing and burning. These, and similar events, are of almost daily occurrence."

Jalisco Kidnappers.—We learn from the Des Moines Valley Whig, that a number of the abolitionists residing at Salem, Iowa, recently stole nine negroes from a Mr. Daggs, of Clark county, Tenn. They were pursued and captured by the owner and some of his friends, who, on their way back to Clark county, were in turn mobbed by superior numbers of abolitionists, and their slaves again set free. On Wednesday week, about nine hundred men, all armed, started from Farmington, Missouri, for Salem, Iowa, and we shall in all probability soon hear of the recapture of the negroes or the arrest of the abolitionists, and probably some bloodshed, which generally accompanies such lawless acts.

Horrible Party.—The Dominica Colonist of May 27th, records the following horrible outrage on the part of the newly liberated Slaves in Martinique.

A large number of the insurgents assembled around the house of a respectable white gentleman, and demanded that he should deliver up to them his daughters, two in number, and on meeting with the most prompt and explicit denial that language could convey, they burned the house, and the entire family perished in the flames, the savages keeping sentry around it lest any of them should escape."

More Distinguished Foreigners.—The brig Allen, Captain Williams, which arrived at this port on Friday, from the West Coast of Africa, brought home an enormous Boa Constrictor, and a female Ourang Outang. The Boa is twenty-eight feet in length, and during the passage, produced in a single night, sixty eggs, the aggregate weight was forty-eight pounds!—Salem Reg., July 26.

Mexico.—The New President of Mexico.—As soon as Gen. Herrera was notified of his election as President of the Republic of Mexico, he transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies a formal renunciation of the office. His letter of declination was warmly discussed, and the Deputies by a large majority refused to accept it, and appointed the 1st of June as the day for his inauguration. Gen. Herrera, after repeated solicitations, agreed to accept the trust reposed in him, and at his request the inauguration was postponed until the 3d, that he might have time to prepare a fitting discourse on the occasion.

It is thought that Senors Cuevas, Orozco, Garcia, Conde, and Echeverria will be members of Herrera's Cabinet. The Ministry of Pena y Pena has resigned in a body.

Killing Outlaws.—On Saturday last, Mr. John Latta, deputy marshal, with a company of men, surprised the notorious outlaw, Matt Gering, at the house of Ellis Starr, near Evansville. Gering attempted to escape, when he was fired upon and killed. Eleven balls entered his body.

On Sunday morning a party of about sixty Indians came upon Big Neck Ellis Starr, at the house of Dr. Sloane, and killed him. On the evening of the same day, the same company killed Wash Starr, and they are in pursuit of others of the same gang.

They were all notorious outlaws. They had committed innumerable crimes on both sides of the line, and were refugees from the laws of Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation.

Gering was a white man, the Starrs were mixed blood Cherokees. The notorious Tom Starr is still at large, and we will never have quiet on this frontier until he is disposed of.—Ark. Intel.

Lynch Law in Maryland.—A man at Leonardtown, while intoxicated, beat his wife severely last week, on hearing which several citizens arrested him, took him to an adjacent house, and, after a short trial, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be ducked in the bay. He was repeatedly thrown overboard from a boat, with a rope around his waist, until thoroughly sobered.

Singular Fatality.—The sudden death of two, and illness of others, of the children of Mr. Francis Weitzel, at Harper's Ferry, Va., two or three weeks since, led to the belief that the family had been poisoned, but a post mortem examination having since been had, a colored woman arrested at the time has been discharged. Mr. Weitzel has since fallen dead upon his porch, and the only remaining members of the family, Mrs. W. and an infant, are in an extremely precarious condition.

Warning to Smokers.—A remarkable and serious accident occurred near the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, on Sunday last. A gentleman named William Miller, of Nantmeal township, was driving a horse and vehicle; and accompanied by two ladies—at the same time smoking a cigar. A spark from the cigar caught the dress of one of the ladies, and before it was observed, the fire had made such progress in the combustible substance, that she could not extinguish it. The vehicle was stopped, the lady leaped from the carriage, and the other lady in rushing to her assistance, also had the flames communicated to her dress. Both females were now in a blaze, and being clad in thin cotton apparel, had nearly their whole clothing destroyed, and their persons were burnt in a shocking manner. To complete the calamity, the vehicle took fire and was burnt up.—Village Record.

Edward B. Phillips, whose sudden and melancholy decease occurred at Brattleboro, (Vermont,) a day or two since, bequeathed to Harvard University, for the purpose of the Cambridge Observatory, the munificent sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

With a fortune which could have commanded worldly comforts without stint, Mr. Phillips, at the early age of twenty-three, was weary even of the usual enjoyment which his inheritance afforded, and was driven by ennui to a state of insanity, in which he became a self-murderer. He has left property to the value of nine hundred thousand dollars.

It has been ascertained by reference to various congressional documents, that Gen. Cass, in the course of twenty-nine years of office-holding under the General Government, drew salaries amounting to two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars!

A great portion of this immense sum was for extra services in the performance of duties for which he was regularly employed at a high salary!

There is a great speculation going on in a part of North Carolina, in consequence, it is said, of the discovery of a gold mountain, somewhere in Buncombe, we think. Three young men of Asheville, in that county, recently paid \$15,000 for a single lot, and gold to the amount of \$100,000 is said to have been obtained from a single bushel of earth.

Tom Thumb's Intended.—There is now exhibiting in Havana, a female dwarf named Ruilla, fifteen years of age, and only thirty-one inches high, full of grace and intelligence.

We learn that the Sheriffs who are coming in from lower Virginia to settle up their taxes, report that Taylor will make almost a "clean sweep" in that part of the State.—Rich. Times.



FOR PRESIDENT
GEN. Z. TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY
James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER
John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR
Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY
John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER
Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS
Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF
Ephraim Swope.

CORONER
Dr. Charles Horner.

DANGER AND SAFETY.

The Trenton, N. J. Gazette, in some excellent remarks, says that it regards Gen. Cass as one of the most dangerous of our statesmen. He has been the leader in every effort made of late years to quarrel with other nations. "He wished to get us into a war with England." He helped to the utmost of his ability, to provoke this war with Mexico. "If he should be elected President, he would be very likely to lead the country on to more quarreling with Mexico, to larger acquisitions of her territory, to the seizure of Cuba, Yucatan, and we know not what other foreign States and colonies. He would be almost certain to intermeddle in the great European war, which now threatens to break out. In many aspects, therefore, the prospect of his election, is one for patriots to dread."

Gen. Taylor is the exact reverse of Gen. Cass. He is utterly opposed to War, bloodshed and conquest. He has already resisted this Mexican war—although more advantageous to him than to any other person. He would have prevented it, if his counsels had been taken. He would have stopped it in mid-career if he could.

He would have, even after his victory at Monterrey, retired this side of the Rio Grande and made peace, by relinquishing every conquest west of that river. It does appear to us that his election is the only means of stopping the progress of war and conquest—a progress which is not ended at all by the peace just made with Mexico, but which, under Lewis Cass, would pretty surely be recommenced.

Thanksgiving for Peace.—The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued his circular to the churches under his charge, prescribing the form of a thanksgiving for peace, to be used during the present and the next following month. It is an emanation which must meet a response in the heart of every true Christian.

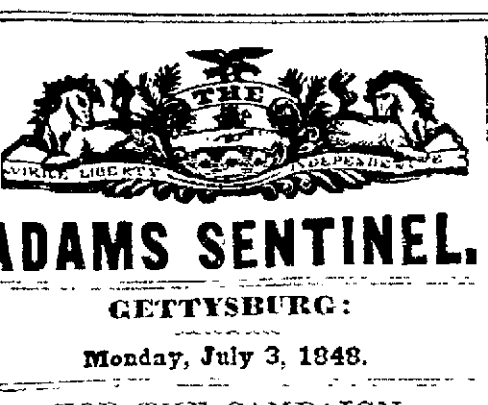
Gen. Cass's present position may be very well illustrated by an anecdote told of an old lady whose horse ran away with her. In relating her sensations, she said she felt very much alarmed while dashing over hills and through valleys, "but she put her trust in Providence till the britchin broke, and then she didn't know what to do." Gen. Cass was quite sure of election, and put his trust in Providence until he heard that Gen. Taylor was nominated, and then he gave up in despair. That nomination "broke the britchin."—Albany Journal.

Prince John's Will.—John Van Buren said at Rochester, that when the Cass procession at Albany reached the point where he was standing, he thought he would take out his watch to see how long it would be in passing, but it went by before he could get his watch out.

Mr. Palmer, late of Indiana, who has explored the country of North America, the Columbia river, says that Vancouver's Island is as large as Great Britain, and contains all the natural resources to make it the seat of empire of a great nation.

No Sunday Mail, it is stated, is now carried in any part of New England, and a very large number of such have within a few years been discontinued in other States, embracing lines amounting in all to upwards of eighty thousand miles.

J. E. Buchanan, Esq., is to deliver the address of welcome, at York, to the York county P. A. volunteers, on their return from the war.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Monday, July 3, 1848.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Desires of spreading correct information before the people during the coming canvass for the "SENTINEL" will be furnished until the Presidential Election, at FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

Graham's Magazine, for July, is on our table. It is a beautiful number, and its contents (all original) are choice. It has three superbly executed illustrations—one of which is an exquisitely executed likeness of the distinguished French Orator and patriot, Lamartine—the other two are of the same character, and two pages of Music, "The Last of the Bourbons."

"The Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor," by Judge Conrad, has been placed on our table by our neighbor KELLER KERR, who has it for sale at his cheap Book store, price 25 cents.

A writer in the Hanover German Gazette, referring to the name of HENRY RILEY, Esq., of Mountpleasant township, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, writes, "as there are divisions in the boroughs of York and Gettysburg, in regard to their several candidates, HENRY RILEY, Esq., will certainly be the man that we can elect." Our Democratic brethren, who are aspirants for the office, had better look out.

The Senate of the United States is now engaged in the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill, and the whole question of Slavery has come up in the discussion. Mr. Calhoun has made a strong speech on the subject, against the extension of the Government to interfere at all in the question. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, addressed the Senate at length on Thursday, in support of the power of Congress to prohibit the extension of Slavery. The crisis is evidently at hand.

JACOB ZIEGLER, Esq. of Butler, Pa. (formerly of Gettysburg) has been appointed to a Clerkship in the War Department at Washington, and has withdrawn from the Editorial chair of the "Butler Herald."

The Littlestown Visitor states that on Friday week a colored man named WM. JOHNSON, in the employ of Wm. M'Sherry, Esq., was shot by a man named NELSON BARTLETT, both residing in that place. Two balls had been discharged into the body of Johnson, neither of which, it is thought, will prove fatal. The circumstances of the case being such, that Mr. Bartlett, who immediately surrendered himself to the proper authorities, was discharged from custody.

Gov. Shunk. The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says that "the health of the Governor has materially improved within the last two or three days," and "he is now getting along very comfortably."

Kentucky U. S. Senator. Gov. Owensley, of Kentucky, promptly tendered to Mr. Clay, the situation of U. S. Senator, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Clay declined the offer; and Ex-Governor Metcalf has been appointed by the Governor.

Adjournment of Congress. The National Intelligencer thinks the term of the present session of Congress is in a fair way to extend itself into the month of August, if not of September. The battle of the Presidency is likely to occupy much of the remaining time.

A Resolution was introduced in the Senate of the U. States on the 24th ult. by Mr. Hale, of N. H., instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill abolishing Slavery in the District. The resolution was negatived without debate—6 for, 36 against.

The Hon. STEVENSON ARNOLD, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Western shore of Maryland, and of Baltimore County Court, died at his residence in Harford county, on Monday last, after a short illness. The death of this distinguished Jurist and excellent citizen is deeply regretted throughout the State.

The Oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument to-morrow, is to be delivered by the Hon. R. C. WRIGHT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signor Almonte. This distinguished Mexican is about to visit the United States with his family, and will probably take up his permanent residence in the city of New Orleans, where he spent much of his youth, and acquired much of the valuable information he possesses. He has lost all his popularity in Mexico, and is thoroughly disgusted with the country.

An explosion occurred in a building at the Navy Yard in Washington City on Tuesday last, while some men were preparing fireworks for the 1st of July. The building was demolished, but three men who were in the room at the time miraculously escaped personal injury.

Green Corn made its appearance last week on the hotel tables of Norfolk.

French Constitution. The Commission now engaged in preparing a Constitution for France, have decided unanimously, that it shall be a Democratic Republic, one, and indivisible, and admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment and assistance.

The Duke of Sutherland, an English nobleman, subscribed the generous sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling for the relief of the suffering people during the famine in the Highlands of Scotland. There are still some "bright spots" on this earth of ours.

Mr. Van Buren's Acceptance.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren has formally accepted the nomination of the Barnburner Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. There is nothing certain yet as to whether Gov. Dodge will accept the nomination for Vice President.

Great Meeting in New York.

The Whigs of the city of New York had their ratification meeting on Monday evening, and it is said to have been one of the largest political meetings ever held in the city. The lowest estimate of the numbers in attendance was 20,000. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the resolution to support Taylor and Fillmore was adopted amid a storm of applause, which "seemed to lift old Gotham from its very foundations." New York is O. K.

Great Fire at Patterson, N. J.

On Wednesday last a fire broke out in Patterson, N. J. which consumed the extensive Patterson machine works, together with a great amount of machinery and tools, involving a loss of from \$50,000 to \$60,000; also three dwelling houses, the spacious hotel Congress Hall, and the Episcopal Church—whole loss estimated at \$100,000. One of their most estimable citizens, Mr. Henry Johnson, lost his life in endeavoring to save the organ of the church from the flames, and four or five others more or less injured.

Destructive Fire.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred at Sorrel, Lower Canada, on Saturday the 24th ult. which destroyed SEVENTY-FIVE HOUSES, and caused over one hundred families to be turned out of doors.

Troubles in Cuba.

Several of the Washington letter-writers represent that the Government at Washington has just received from the United States Consul at Havana, a communication stating that an insurrection of a formidable character was anticipated in a few days, in the island of Cuba, from the rising of the liberal or revolutionary party, and representing the unprotected state of American property there. In consequence of this intelligence, an order is stated, has been despatched to our Gulf Squadron, directing a portion of it to be sent to the island of Cuba, to protect and look after our interests there. From the published accounts of affairs in that Island, there was every reason to anticipate such a movement as the Consul feared was about to take place.

From Mexico.

The steamer Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 21st from Vera Cruz, with five companies of the Michigan volunteers.

Mr. Sevier left Mexico on the 12th ult. and was expected to arrive in Vera Cruz on the 19th. On his arrival the Custom House will be given to the Mexicans.

A conspiracy had been formed at the Capital to overthrow the government, and assassinate all favorable to peace, but had been detected. They were to be headed by Paredes and Larata.

All the American troops were expected to leave the capital on the 23d ult.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston last night week, in 10 days from Liverpool.

There was still considerable confusion in France. It was reported that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were about to resign their situations as members of the Provisional Government.

The Prince de Joinville had been discovered in Paris, and was arrested. A plot was on foot among the Legitimists to bring the young Count de Paris, son of the Duchess of Orleans, to the throne. This is not likely, however.

There was great excitement in Ireland, but as yet no outbreak.

Rome was perfectly tranquil. The Pope had regained his popularity.

Charist meetings in England were not so numerous. The Government was using all the vigor in its power to keep down demonstrations.

The Cholera was making fearful ravages in Russia, Austria and Italy.

The victory of the Italians over the Austrians at Goito was complete. Thirty thousand Austrians were completely defeated and routed by fifteen thousand Piedmontese. The pursuit was continued some distance from the place of action by the Italian cavalry. The Austrian forces being completely broken, and flying in all directions over the country.

There was a decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton in England.

Senator Dodge's Views.

The New Senator from Wisconsin, the Hon. Henry Dodge, who has been nominated by the Barnburners for the Vice Presidency, was addressed by several members of the legislature as to his views on certain points. One of the questions was as follows:

"With regard to the extension of chattel slavery into the territory now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the U. States."

To this question he answered as follows:—"I am opposed to the extension of slavery, either into territory now owned, or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, and that I shall, if elected to the Senate, vote against any proposition for its further extension, and for every reasonable and just one by which the area of freedom may be extended."

"Sitting up with the Sick?" In Ohio it is said that when a Locofoco is heard of who is disposed to bolt on Cass, an office-holder is sent to attend to him, and tell him "sitting up with the sick." The sickness is spreading to an alarming extent, and the greatest alarm is felt among the office-holders, lest there shall not be "well ones enough left to take charge of the sick!"

A Military Ticket.

The only two Generals the Locos are afraid of, are GENERAL TAYLOR and GENERAL FILLMORE.

The steamer Benares, on her passage from Calcutta to England, took fire, and was destroyed. She had 150 persons on board, the majority of whom perished!

The Kennebec Journal states that every Whig paper in the State of Maine, and some that were neutral, support the nomination of General Taylor.

The Whole Thing is a Nut Shell.

The Boston Courier, in announcing its determination to support the nominees of the Whig Convention, says:

"We take the matter as we find it, and it comes to our hands in a very plain shape. Shall the Whigs support the Whig candidates, or by withholding that support throw all their strength on the side of their opponents? This is the true state of the matter, and no refinements or sophistications can put it in any other shape that can be plain to the common sense of common men."

Every Whig paper in Boston, and nearly every one in New England, now displays the names of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

A Pill for the Spoils Party.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that a gentleman, now in that town, just from General Taylor's plantation, heard him say that "should he be elected, he would turn no Democrat out of office who did his duty." This the spoilsman seem to consider equivalent to a declaration that Old Zack will turn every Locofoco out of office: for few do their duty, but rather act as an organized band of partisans to retain their places. This causes the office holders to tremble in their shoes.

"Our Triumph," said Gen. Cass, in his recent speech at Cleveland, "will be an approval of the course of the present Administration, and will give direction to the one which shall succeed."

The probability is that Gen. Cass will have enough to do to sustain himself under the weight of his own responsibilities, without having any superfluity of strength to be devoted to the burdens of Mr. Polk. The present Administration has received a rebuke from the people full of condemnation. The House of Representatives which greeted Mr. Polk when his first annual Message was delivered, showed a majority of some fifty or sixty in his favor; the House of Representatives now in session exhibits a Whig majority, and is presided over by a Whig Speaker.

Not only from the people has the President received condemnation; he has lost the favor of his party. His name was never heard in the Baltimore Convention. The use of patronage could not make him friends—and how could he have friends otherwise? Gen. Cass is a proper man to represent the dynasty of Mr. Polk. They are alike in their political views, ends, and objects; both regarding politics as a game at which the most adroit is the most likely to win, while the people pay the stakes.

A war or a currency system would do equally well as a measure of political capital, if equally available, and the interests of the country might be sacrificed with equal indifference on either score. The people, we believe, will neither approve of Mr. Polk's Administration, nor allow it to be continued under the auspices of Gen. Cass.—Balt. Adv.

The New York Courier says: Gen. Cass has tried his best not to commit himself on the great question of Internal Improvements. But he is the clumsiest dodger in the Locofoco ranks. In his reply to the Chicago Convention letter, he informed that body that "circumstances would prevent his attending." This, certainly, was not very explicit. At Cleveland, Judge Wood thrust at him the very pointed inquiry whether he was, or was not, opposed to internal improvements? Gen. Cass replied, that "the noise and confusion that prevailed, would prevent his being heard upon that momentous subject!" If he had stopped there all would be well.—But he added—

"I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the National Democratic Convention. I declared that to be the close of my political professions."

Here's a clue to the mystery. In the letter thus referred to, Gen. Cass says:—

"I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially."

So the dodger is cornered at last! With all his anxiety to evade the question, he did not succeed. He stepped all round the trap—he put his foot in it after all! He "adheres firmly" to the declaration that the Administration has no power to carry on a work of internal improvements! Of course, he would follow in the footsteps of James K. Polk, and veto any such bill.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., Dentist.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Gettysburg, July 3.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

FOR BREAN.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3.

PEANUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS &c.

OF the best quality, to be had at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY.

C. WEAVER.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER

OF the best quality, to be had at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY.

C. WEAVER.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

The Campaign Opened.

A large meeting of the Whigs of Gettysburg was held at the Hotel of A. B. Kutz on Friday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Club for the Borough.—Col. S. S. M'CAREY was called to the Chair, and JAMES G. REED and C. WITHEROW appointed Secretaries.

A Constitution for the government of the Club was adopted, and the following persons were chosen Officers:

President, JAMES G. REED.

Vice Presidents, WILLIAM W. PAXTON, MARCUS SAMSON, JOHN SCOTT, S. SMITH M'CAREY.

Recording Secretaries, CHARLES HORNER, JAMES FAIRNESTOCK, WM. B. McLELLAN, J. GEORGE FREY.

Committee of Correspondence, JAMES COOPER, DAVID A. BUEHLER, R. G. M'CAREY, R. C. HARPER, A. R. STEVENSON.

Treasurer, JOHN B. M'PHERSON.

The meeting then adjourned; and the Club was immediately organized, the President elect, JAMES G. REED, Esq. taking the Chair. In doing so, he made a happy hit at the Locofoco candidate, by the following pithy remark:

"Fellow Whigs—I return you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me; and will adopt the language of Gen. Cass at the meeting in Cleveland, that 'the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard'—therefore I will take another opportunity to address you."

This severe thrust at Mr. Cass's noncommitment was received with much applause. The President then announced the following persons as the Executive Committee of the Club:

WILLIAM KING, JACOB AUGHINBAUGH, WM. WISOTSKY, HENRY HUGHES, JOHN WINEBRENNER, ROBERT TATE, NICHOLAS CORDORI.

The Club then adjourned to meet at the Court-house on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, and a general invitation given to all the good and true Whigs to attend.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 5 50 to 5 62
Wheat, 1 10 to 1 15
Rye, 65 to 70
Corn, 49 to 46
Oats, 30 to 33
Beef Cattle, 6 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Oswald, Mr. MICHAEL CARLING, of Abbotstown, to Miss ELIZABETH FAUS, of Baltimore.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of Dr. C. A. Cowgill, in this place, Miss LAVINIA M., eldest daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Cowgill, of Dover, (Del.) aged 20 years.

On Wednesday last, in this borough, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOUGHTLIN, widow of Mr. Wilhelm Houghtlin, deceased, aged about 68 years.

On the 16th ult. SAMUEL DAVID GELBACH, son of Mr. John Gelbach, of Fairfield, Adams county, aged 17 years 10 months and 15 days.

On the 17th ult. Mr. EDWARD REILY, of Mountpleasant township, aged about 75 years.

On the 20th ult. Mr. DAVID MAITZ, of Berwick township, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 20th ult. at the residence of H. Riley, Esq., in Mountpleasant township, Miss CATHERINE TOLIN, aged about 38 years.

On the 24th ult. Mr. JOHN WILSON, of Mountjoy township, aged 61 years and 1 month.

On the 22d ult. Mr. DANIEL LONGSACKER, son, of Straban township, aged 78 years 10 months and 22 days.

At the residence of Mr. Samuel Nixdorf, Urbana, Frederick county, Md., JONAS P. BLANK, Esq., School-teacher, a native of Ireland, formerly of Gettysburg, Pa., and recently of Graceham, Md., aged about 39 years.

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List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1848.

A. Arnold John, Esq. Askam William B. Allison Catharine B. Bearn John Boyd James 2 Bricker William Bryers Jacob Bosworth E. Bender Elias Barton Enoch Burkholder John Baker Baltzer Black Charlotte Black Mary Miss Belch Minerva Miss Butt George C. Cooper W. J. Carley John Cook Lematis Comfort Daniel 3 Cooper Thomas J. 3 Comfort Peter Campbell Alexander Carpenter Aaron D. Detrick Anthony Dyserm Mr. Druckenmiller Peter Durkee D. F. Essig David 2 F. Flenner Abraham Fehi Valentine S. Fleming Susan Feulner Sarah Jane Foulk James K. Volman William Forney Emanuel Frazier Samuel Fisher James Fickel Elizabeth Forehope George G. Greig Mr. Groop John Houghtlin George Halsey Mr. 2 H. Hudson C. W. Houghtlin Eliz Mrs. 2 Hilton Nathaniel Huber Jacob Haldeman Henry Hulick P. Hackett Josiah Hinch Caroline M. Hoffman Elias Harner John Mrs. I. Irvin Margaret Mrs. Jakes William K. Kitzmiller Jacob Krave J. Klunk John B. L. Lightner Nathaniel Latshaw John L. Little Anthony Leichty Miss Lewis John G. Leim Robert M'Sherry Cecilia H. M'Pherson R. A. Myers Jennie Miss M'Clellan Daniel M'Gowan D. G. 2 Mourey Jacob Markley Daniel M'Caughy William Morrison William M'Murdie David Myers Virginia M Lay Henry M'Govern & Doolittle N. Nummemaker Samuel Neely Samuel F. Newman David Nixon Robert S. Neely Moses M. O. Overbaugh Lewis H. Orndorff Peter P. Paxton J. D. Paxton Elizabeth Mrs. Pearman Sarah Mrs. Plank George R. Rot Ephraim Recks Mary Jane Miss Roads David Ranson Richard H. Ritter John Roberts Thomas H. Reek May Rullinsperger Martin S. Stickney L. M. Schoven Edward C. Smith Frederick L. Studybaker Peter Scott David Slonaker Savila Stout John Snyder Baltzer Stocksteger Josiah Sheller Daniel Stout Christian Snodgrass James Steffen Wm. or brothers Steiner David Stoufel George T. Thompson Maria C. Miss Troup Paul Thompson Jane E. Traynor John H. Troup Jacob Tustney & M'Brice U. Ulick Peter Underlick Jacob V. Vanorsdel Hezekiah W. Wikert Isaac Wisler Magdalen Wisler Samuel Wough John Williams Annie Wilson Abner Wisler Aaron German Letters. Gebuder Simpson, or George Hagen Mueller James C. N. BERLUCHY, P. M. 3t

July 3.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situate on Conowog Creek, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. The property lies about two miles East of the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, adjoining lands of George and John M'Kenrick, Samuel Brady, & victors Cluck, and others, containing

400 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land, about 1831, and of which is cleared, with a sufficient compensation, and the remainder in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences, acquisition, and well timbered. There is a good however, several kinds of Fruit Trees on the precompensation, improvements consist of a

TWO Dollars a year

HO equal to \$730 a

with a KITCHEN attached, his appointment BARN, with suitable Sheds &c. Here is an excellent spring of water, 2,330 per annum, a Spring-house over it, and a incident to the House. Also a

which he held, and

TENANT just liberally paid.—

one and a half story high, of a Spring and Spring-house.

There is also a mill, 1831, Gen. Cass, on the premises, November, 1839, \$3, Burns and Chopping St.

other necessary apparatus in as additional pay, der, and in addition, a portion of this case may be

Persons wishing to call on the subscriber, call on the subscriber, R.

June 12.

ing items, under the head

made to Governors of

to cover expenses incurred

THE subscriber of the Superintending of

FARM, for office rent, clerk hire,

Adams county, from Gettysburg, Michigan, from October

Black, Jan. to May 29, 1822, 10 rubles

at 29 cents each, \$6,610

pass, from October 9, 1813, to

31, 1831, (extra salary at \$1,

boarded 1 per annum.) 26,715

an excel

There I

The all received as extra compensation.

scribes a more important document, No.

26th Congress. I find the following

Aems under the head of "extra allowan-

ces," and where Gen. Cass appears to

have received, not as Governor of Michi-

gan, but as additional pay while holding

the office of Governor:

Leas Cass, for a period of \$8 for 55

days extra services as Commission-

er, at the treaty of Greenville, in

1811, and St. Mary's in 1815, and

concluding arrangements with the

Wyandottes in 1817-18. \$140

Travelling expenses, 260

Attendance and travelling at Fort

Meigs, 1817, 200

Attendance and travelling at St. Marie,

GRÄFENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these Springs has just completed his buildings for the purpose of a regular "Water Cure Institution;" and is now prepared to receive and accommodate all persons who wish to be cured of their diseases. No one need be discouraged on account of the long standing, or peculiarities of their disease, for a judicious water treatment has nothing to fear from any of these difficulties so much dreaded by any other system of treatment. The Proprietor has procured the services of the Rev. Dr. Smith, who will prescribe and superintend the treatment of all who wish to try nature's best remedy to relieve them of their maladies.

HIS TABLE, and other accommodations, will be so ample, and well furnished with the best the Country can

SHERIFFALTY

To the Voters of Adams County,
FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by
 numerous friends, I hereby announce my
 candidacy for the office of
 Judge of the Superior Court at the
 ensuing Election, pledging myself, if elected,

discharge the duties incumbent, to the best of
my judgment and ability.

WILLIAM FICKES.

Reading township, June 12.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams
County:

A. T. the earnest solicitation of a number

my friends. I am induced to offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligation to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.
Germany township, June 5: 0
REGISTER & RECORDER.
To the free and independent Voters

Adams county.
AT the earnest solicitation of many friends I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office.

of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER

Straban township, April 10.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the **FOUNDER BUSINESS**, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all kinds of

HOLLOWARE,
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, **STOVES** every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking; Stoves—among others, the following:—

them the far-famed **LIATHWAYS**.
 'Fo' Farmers he would say, he has on hand
 excellent assortment of
THRESHING MACHINES,
 Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned
 Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and With-
 row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shakes, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where with good workmen, and excellent materials, L

nearest fits and best work will be made.
 Ladies will be waited on at their residence.
 All of the above mentioned articles will
 sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce,
 they can be had any where else. All orders
 will be promptly attended to.
 Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shoemaker's notice.

est notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Southwest Corner of
Public Square, one door west of George
Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law
Office, by John M Conaughy, Esq. deceased.
He solicits, and by prompt and faithful atten-
tion to business in his profession, it will be his
endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

of all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions
 He has made arrangements through which
~~can furnish very desirable facilities to ap-~~
~~licants, and entirely relieve them from the neces-~~
~~sity of insuring their inventions against the~~

TAILORING.
E. & D. MARTIN

E. & R. MARTIN,
AT the OLD STAND, North-west Corner
of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their
thanks to their old customers for past favors
and respectfully inform the public that they
continue to
Cut and Make all Garments

in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT M. TINS. Fashion regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts

please, to merit and receive a continuance of the
public patronage.
E. & R. MARTIN.
All kinds of *Country Produce* taken
exchange for work.
April 3.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str
PHILADELPHIA.
THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in every

The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAIN TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Warren Rooms, to which the attention of the public respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,

March 27. 6m

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of PETER SHANEFELT

and WIFE, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Shanefeltter and wife, to call with him and settle the same; and all persons who may have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township.

June 19

GEN. TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

DRAWN BY MR. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. John J. Crittenden addressed a great meeting at Pittsburg, on his way home to Kentucky, having resigned his seat in the Senate, to canvass that State for Governor. The following synopsis we take from the Pittsburg Gazette:

General Taylor is a Whig.

This, Mr. Crittenden said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

General Taylor is an honest man.

On the uprightness of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that peculation, meanness, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, who had been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor five minutes, who would dare to make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

Gen. Taylor is a man of great abilities.

His whole military life gave evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor, and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity and great ability.

Gen. Taylor is a man of learning.

Not mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history, and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, said the speaker, —a Plutarch hero himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson—you all know and love General Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was it relied upon.—Gen. Gibson had told him, that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he, Gibson, retired, and during that time, they had sat together on fourteen Court Martials, many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

Gen. Taylor's humanity and simplicity of character.

Gen. Taylor is a plain, unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppishness, no airs about him. He possesses the utmost simplicity of character. When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared—ate the same food—slept under his tent and underwent similar fatigue—for fifteen months in Mexico, never sleeping in a house one night. His humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers.—They could approach him at all times. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers' blood was shed by him, during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the erring and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous, feeling—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has gone far into its sere and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

Gen. Taylor proscribes no man for opinion's sake.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription. He loves the free independent utterance of opinion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together—shoulder to shoulder—has seen them fight, bleed and die together; and God forbid he should proscribe any man, on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

Gen. Taylor's position.

Some object, said the speaker, to Gen. Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slave-holder. Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union that you have as Pennsylvanians? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from our most northern line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all yours. There is no country, there

never was a country like this. Rome, in her mightiest days, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so great, so grand, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not let sectional prejudices divide us. We speak one language—our destiny is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we, then, divide in feelings? No! no! No matter where our man is from, if he is an American. Gen. Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an American! Where has he lived? In his tent for 40 years. His home for forty years has been under the American flag!—the flag of his whole country. He is a national man—he has lived everywhere, wherever the flag waves! He is not a southern man—he is an American! He proscribes no one either of the North or South: and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home? He condemns no man for the institutions of his State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—a true American in heart.

Gen. Taylor's habits.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary.

Gen. Taylor's inflexibility of character.

Finally, said the speaker, he is a man you cannot buy—a man you cannot sell—a man you cannot scare—and a man who never surrenders!

WHO IS A BETTER WHIG?

Nothing is more ludicrous than the affected doubts of our good friends, the locofocos, as to Gen. Taylor being a genuine Whig. We quote a passage on this subject from the speech of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, at the Hartford Ratification Meeting, as reported in the Daily Courier of that city.

Questions were raised as to Taylor's Whiggery. Supposing he is not wholly unexceptionable, what better could they do? He says he is a Whig, and what better evidence did they want? Did he ever tell a lie? Did Cass ever say that? But he said he was not an ultra Whig. The truth was, he only meant to say he was not a proscriptive Whig. He had lived apart from political contests, he had no party resentments, no political scars, and would not proscribe worthy men on party grounds.

But the intriguing tools of party, the instruments of corruption in high places, every mother's son of them would be swept away from public station. He has declared himself a *Clay Whig*.—What is better than that? He had himself seen a private letter written to Mr. Clay on the 30th of April, ten days after the Allison letter, in which he declared that though his position was such that he could not consistently withdraw, yet his first choice for the Presidency was Henry Clay, his second Crittenden, the third, John M. Clayton. Did that look like locofocoism?

What better test could we have of a man's party principles than the fact of his selecting always as his favorite candidates for the Presidency, and sticking to them through thick and thin, the most prominent and decided party leaders.—From first to last, General Taylor has avowed as his choice for the Presidency, Clay, Crittenden, Clayton and McLean. These names, as our own files show, he mentioned in the first political letter which he wrote; and mentions them over again in the last. There is some meaning in this surely: and, by the way, what does it mean, and how happens it, if his politics be doubtful, that Gen. Taylor has never put down any distinguished Locofoco among his preferences? No one ever heard of his doing that: the burden of his song has always been, Clay, Crittenden, Clayton, McLean, "or some other good Whig."

Gen. Leslie Combs, and his Good Example.

Gen. Combs is the personal friend of Henry Clay—but he is now doing all he can to secure the election of Gen. Taylor. Having spoken in Newark on Monday evening, in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, and Gov. Jones going to speak in Connecticut. General Combs, in the course of his speech at Newark, speaking of Gen. Taylor, said:—"Follow citizens, if you knew this old man as I know him, you would wonder how any other man could fail to love or honor him. He reminds me more of Cincinnatus, whom Rome called from the field to save her, than any other man of ancient story. He is my beau ideal of a soldier."

The Difference.—Gen. Taylor says he will not oppose the legislation of Congress, unless such legislation is in violation of the Constitution.—Cass is pledged to veto any bill that Congress may pass, the object of which is to secure free labor on free soil. Though Taylor is a slave-holder, between him and Cass, the free-territory Democracy cannot prefer the latter.

The "Globe"—a Barnburner locofoco paper, draws the above comparison—and we commend it to the attention of dissatisfied Anti-slavery Whigs, whose action is playing into Cass's hands.

Spring Soles.—Somebody having invented a sort of spring soles for boots and shoes, which are described as being neat and very convenient, giving an ease and elasticity to the boot or shoe which affords a great relief in walking, the Lowell Courier makes this pithy comment:—"All the 'fence men,' and half the Democrats, intend to be shod with them, to facilitate their jump when they come over for Taylor."

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Now that the ratification of the treaty of Mexico has been exchanged, we may recur to the features of the instrument, and the mutual obligations entered into by the two Governments. The following is a brief synopsis of the articles:

Art. 1.—Firm and universal peace.
Art. 2.—Convention between United States Commander and Mexican Commissioners for suspension of hostilities.

Art. 3.—On the ratification of the treaty, immediate evacuation by the troops to take place; also immediate delivery of custom houses to Mexican authorities; also all duties accumulating after the ratification, less cost of collection, to be paid over to Mexico; evacuation of Capital to be completed in one month.

Art. 4.—Ports and arms to be restored; final evacuation of territory to be completed in three months; if troops are not embarked before sickly season, they shall be hospitably entertained; prisoners of war to be exchanged; the United States to consent restoration of Mexicans captured by Indians in the United States territories.

Art. 5.—The boundary line to begin three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and run up the center of that river to the southern boundary of New Mexico, thence along that boundary to its western termination, thence northward along the western boundary to the river Gila, thence down that river to the Colorado, thence following the boundary line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean. The two governments to appoint a joint commission to run the line.

Art. 6.—United States vessels to navigate freely the Gulf of California, and the right of running canal or railroad on either bank of the Gila.

Art. 7.—The navigation of the Gila and Rio Grande to be common, without taxes to vessels of both countries.

Art. 8.—Mexicans in the territories ceded to the United States may stay or go with their property, as they please.

Art. 9.—Inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the Union on equal footing with all other citizens, as soon as practicable.

Art. 10.—U. States to protect Mexican frontiers from savages; citizens of United States not to buy from Indians property stolen from Mexicans, and captured Mexicans brought into U. States territory, shall be restored by lawer government.

Art. 11.—U. States to pay \$15,000,000 to Mexico, viz: on the ratification of the treaty, \$3,000,000 in specie in the city of Mexico, and \$3,000,000 annually for four years, in specie, in the city of Mexico, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to commence with date of ratification.

Art. 12.—U. States to assume and pay claims of U. States citizens against Mexico, due under convention of 1834.

Art. 13.—Mexico discharged from all further claims.

Art. 14.—The U. States exonerates Mexico from old claims, and agrees to pay to the extent of \$3,250,000; commissioners to be appointed to examine the claims.

Art. 15.—Each party may fortify any point in its territory.

Art. 16.—Revives for eight years the commercial treaty of 1831.

Art. 17.—Supplies for U. States troops before evacuation exempt from duty.

Art. 18 provides, 1st—Goods imported while custom houses are in charge of U. States shall not be confiscated nor further taxed; 2d—same exemption for goods imported for 60 days after ratification; 3d—all merchandise mentioned shall be exempt from all species of tax; 4th—all goods in the interior that have been imported shall be exempt from all taxes; 5th—but if the goods are carried to a place not occupied by U. States troops, to pay duties under Mexican tariff; 6th—all goods may be re-shipped without tax.

Art. 19.—All goods arriving at Mexican ports within 60 days after the restoration of the custom houses, shall pay duties as under the United States regulations.

Art. 20.—In case of difficulty arising between the two republics, will try to settle it by negotiation.

Art. 21.—Stipulates the manner of conducting any future war between the two countries.

Art. 22.—Ratification to be exchanged within 3 months.

Things in the City of Mexico.—After the ratification of the Treaty, the intercourse between the Mexican and American officers became general and very cordial. They frequently dined together; but it is stated that that uncontrollable egotism exhibited on all occasions by the Mexican officers, was disgustingly displayed after the wine began to circulate. Nearly every Mexican officer wore a decoration for some deed of valor performed at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, or at some of the other battles, which they recounted with great particularity and self-gratification.

Deserters in Mexico.—An intelligent writer in Mexico, states that the whole number of deserters from the American army now in Mexico, cannot be less than one thousand; and that it was owing to two hundred of them, which the acting President, Pena, kept about him, that he was enabled to retain his post, and it may be added, that there was a Congress to ratify the Treaty. The Government takes the precaution of scattering them about, in detachments of one or two hundred, from the apprehension that should they all unite, they might seize the country!

MEXICAN GALLANTRY.

The following extraordinary statement is made by the correspondent "Chaparral"—of the N. O. Crescent. It is from the city of Mexico. A letter in the Delta mentions substantially the same facts. It shows what a bitter spirit the ratification of peace leaves in the hearts of some of the Mexicans.

"Riley and all the San Patricio prisoners were released yesterday. They will be great lions amongst the Mexicans after we leave. It is strange, the sympathy that has been extended to these men. The first families of the city have visited, caressed and provided for them in their confinement, whilst the suffering condition of the wounded of their own country has been scarcely noticed. Riley will certainly be a General of Division, with the titulus appenditure, *benemerito de la Patria*, &c."

"The lower order of the Mexicans, instigated by some of the better informed, have already begun their persecution towards those who have been friendly or sociable to the Americans. At Cuernavaca they sacked their houses, and in San Angel, the day Gen. Patterson's division left, they committed great excesses. It is reported that they not only destroyed the furniture of those of the softer sex, who received the visits of *los yanquis*, but took a number of them to the very trees where Riley and his companions were whipped and branded, and there cut their hair short from the head, and with a hot iron burned the letters 'U. S.' upon their cheeks. When this news was received in the city, the women who had visited the balls and danced with our people, were in a great way. They ran off to their houses, eschewed all Yankee company, and knowing that they had been marked for future punishment, commenced making preparations for departure. Those who had not a particular friend among the Americans, were running around the different wagon yards, and begging the teamsters to take them to Jalapa, Vera Cruz, or to some other safe place on the road that they might live for awhile in safety, and I verily believe they will average two to each wagon that is now on the road. Whilst one cannot but feel sorry for them in their unfortunate position, he cannot but be amused at the earnestness with which they appeal to those who, but a few hours since, were enemies to their country, to take them from their homes.—There is, perhaps, no men on earth who are so jealous of any little attention paid to the ladies of their country by foreigners, as these Mexicans, and to so great an extent does their hatred go, to those who return even common civilities, that their conduct is at times beneath the brute creation. Knowing what I do of the men, I am not surprised at the great disposition evinced by a certain class of females to travel."

Scenes at Jalapa.—A private letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated May 30th, states that "Lieut. Hall, who was under confinement in that place, for drunkenness, attacked the sentinel with his sword, passed him and started off upon the run. The sentinel instantly fired at Hall, and the ball passed entirely through his body. Several persons, upon hearing the report of the gun, rushed into the street, and found him lying upon the sidewalk in a dying state."
"Capt. G. Galden, while on his way from Perote, thirty-five miles from this, stopped at the house of a Mexican in Miguel, for the purpose of getting water. He sat down and fell asleep. While asleep he was stabbed, and afterwards cut in several places. His body passed here last night, his face all cut up. At once, on the receipt of the news of the murder, a party of volunteers started for Miguel. They have, we learn this morning, killed six Mexicans, and taken several prisoners, and have not yet done killing, stabbing and burning. These, and similar events, are of almost daily occurrence."

Iowa Kidnappers.—We learn from the Des Moines Valley Whig, that a number of the abolitionists residing at Salem, Iowa, recently stole nine negroes from a Mr. Daggs, of Clark county, Tenn. They were pursued and captured by the owner and some of his friends, who, on their way back to Clark county, were in turn mobbed by superior numbers of abolitionists, and their slaves again set free. On Wednesday week, about nine hundred men, all armed, started from Farmington, Missouri, for Salem, Iowa, and we shall in all probability soon hear of the recapture of the negroes or the arrest of the abolitionists, and probably some bloodshed, which generally accompanies such lawless acts.

Horrible Fertility.

The Dominica Colonist of May 27th, records the following diabolical outrage on the part of the newly liberated slaves in Martinique:

"A large number of the insurgents assembled around the house of a respectable white gentleman, and demanded that he should deliver up to them his daughters, two in number, and on meeting with the most prompt and explicit denial that language could convey, they burned the house, and the entire family perished in the flames, the savages keeping sentry around it lest any of them should escape."

More Distinguished Foreigners.—The brig Allen, Captain Williams, which arrived at this port on Friday, from the West Coast of Africa, brought home an enormous Boa Constrictor, and a female Orang Outang. The Boa is twenty-eight feet in length, and, during the passage, produced in a single night, sixty eggs, the aggregate weight was forty-eight pounds!—*Salem Reg.*, July 26.

Mexico.—The New President of Mexico.—As soon as Gen. Herrera was notified of his election as President of the Republic of Mexico, he transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies a formal renunciation of the office. His letter of declination was warmly discussed, and the Deputies by a large majority refused to accept it, and appointed the 1st of June as the day for his inauguration.—Gen. Herrera, after repeated solicitations, agreed to accept the trust reposed in him, and at his request the inauguration was postponed until the 2d, that he might have time to prepare a fitting discourse on the occasion.

It is thought that Senors Cuevas, Otero, Garcia, Conde, and Echeverria will be members of Herrera's Cabinet. The Ministry of Pena y Pena has resigned in a body.

Killing Outlaws.—On Saturday last, Mr. John Latta, deputy marshal, with a company of men, surprised the notorious outlaw, Matt Gerring, at the house of Ellis Starr, near Evansville. Gerring attempted to escape, when he was fired upon and killed. Eleven balls entered his body.

On Sunday morning a party of about sixty Indians came upon the Neck Ellis Starr, at the house of Dr. Sloane, and killed him. On the evening of the same day, the same company killed Wash Starr, and they are in pursuit of others of the same gang.

They were all notorious outlaws.—They had committed innumerable crimes on both sides of the line, and were refugees from the laws of Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation.

Gerring was a white man, the Starrs were mixed blood Cherokees. The notorious Tom Starr is still at large, and we will never have quiet on this frontier until he is disposed of.—*Ark. Intel.*

Lynch Law in Maryland.—A man at Leonardtown, while intoxicated, beat his wife severely last week, on hearing which several citizens arrested him, took him to an adjacent house, and, after a short trial, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be ducked in the bay. He was repeatedly thrown overboard from a boat, with a rope around his waist, until thoroughly sobered.

Singular Fatality.—The sudden death of two, and illness of others, of the children of Mr. Francis Weitzell, at Harper's Ferry, Va., two or three weeks since, led to the belief that the family had been poisoned, but a post mortem examination having since been had, a colored woman arrested at the time has been discharged. Mr. Weitzell has since fallen dead upon his porch, and the only remaining members of the family, Mrs. W. and an infant, are in an extremely precarious condition.

Warning to Smokers.—A remarkable and serious accident occurred near the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, on Sunday last. A gentleman named William Miller, of Nantmeal township, was driving a horse and vehicle; and accompanied by two ladies—at the same time smoking a segar. A spark from the segar caught the dress of one of the ladies, and before it was observed, the fire had made such progress in the combustible substance, that she could not extinguish it. The vehicle was stopped, the lady leaped from the carriage, and the other lady in rushing to her assistance, also had the flames communicated to her dress. Both females were now in a blaze, and being clad in thin cotton apparel, had nearly their whole clothing destroyed, and their persons were burnt in a shocking manner. To complete the calamity, the vehicle took fire and was burnt up.—*Village Record.*

Edward B. Phillips, whose sudden and melancholy decease occurred at Brattleboro, (Vermont,) a day or two since, bequeathed to Harvard University, for the purpose of the Cambridge Observatory, the munificent sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

With a fortune which could have commanded worldly comforts without stint, Mr. Phillips, at the early age of twenty-three, was weary even of the limited enjoyment in which he indulged, and was driven by *ennui* to a state of insanity, in which he became a self-murderer. He has left property to the value of nine hundred thousand dollars.

It has been ascertained by reference to various congressional documents, that Gen. Cass, in the course of twenty-nine years of office-holding under the General Government, drew salaries amounting to two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars!

A great portion of this immense sum was for extra services in the performance of duties for which he was regularly employed at a high salary!

There is a great speculation going on in a part of North Carolina, in consequence, it is said, of the discovery of a gold mountain, somewhere in Buncombe, we think. Three young men of Asheville, in that county, recently paid \$18,000 for a single lot, and gold to the amount of \$100 is said to have been obtained from a single bushel of earth.

Tom Thumb's Intended.—There is now exhibiting in Havana, a female dwarf named Riulla, fifteen years of age, and only thirty-one inches high, full of grace and intelligence.

We learn that the Sheriffs who are coming in from lower Virginia to settle up their taxes, report that Taylor will make almost "a clean sweep" in that part of the State.—*Rich. Times.*



FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. Z. TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY
James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER
John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR
Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY
John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER
Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS
Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF
Ephraim Swope.

CORONER
Dr. Charles Horner.

DANGER AND SAFETY.

The Trenton, N. J. Gazette, in some excellent remarks, says that it regards Gen. Cass as one of the most dangerous of our statesmen. He has been the leader in every effort made of late years to quarrel with other nations. He wished to get us into a war with England.—He helped to the utmost of his ability, to provoke this war with Mexico. If he should be elected President, he would be very likely to lead the country on to more quarrelling with Mexico, to larger acquisitions of her territory, to the seizure of Cuba, Yucatan, and we know not what other foreign States and colonies. He would be almost certain to intermeddle in the great European war, which now threatens to break out. In many aspects, therefore, the prospect of his election, is one for patriots to dread.

Gen. Taylor is the exact reverse of Gen. Cass. He is utterly opposed to War, bloodshed and conquest. He has already resisted this Mexican war—although more advantageous to him than to any other person. He would have prevented it, if his counsels had been taken. He would have stopped it in mid career if he could.

He would have, even after his victory at Monterey, retired this side of the Rio Grande and made peace, by relinquishing every conquest west of that river.—It does appear to us that his election is the only means of stopping the progress of war and conquest—a progress which is not ended at all by the peace just made with Mexico, but which, under Lewis Cass, would pretty surely be recommenced.

Thanksgiving for Peace.—The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued his circular to the churches under his charge, prescribing the form of a thanksgiving for peace, to be used during the present and the next following month. It is an emanation which must meet a response in the heart of every true Christian.

Gen. Cass's present position may be very well illustrated by an anecdote told of an old lady whose horse ran away with her. In relating her sensations, she said she felt very much alarmed while dashing over hills and through valleys, "but she put her trust in Providence till the brithin broke, and then she did'n't know what to do." Gen. Cass was quite sure of election, and put his trust in Providence until he heard that Gen. Taylor was nominated, and then he gave up in despair. *That nomination "broke the brithin."*—*Albany Journal.*

Prince John's Wit.—John Van Buren said at Rochester, that when the Cass procession at Albany reached the point where he was standing, he thought he would take out his watch to see how long it would be in passing, but it went by before he could get his watch out.

Mr. Palmer, late of Indiana, who has explored the country North of the Columbia river, says that Vancouver's Island is as large as Great Britain, and contains all the natural resources to make it the seat of empire of a great nation.

No Sunday Mail, it is stated, is now carried in any part of New England, and a very large number of such have within a few years been discontinued in other States, embracing lines amounting in all to upwards of eighty thousand miles.

J. E. Buchanan, Esq., is to deliver the address of welcome, at York, to the York county (Pa.) volunteers, on their return from the war.